

-----X

ISMAEL CHINO BARRERA, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

-v-

1611 FOOD MART INC., et al.,

Defendants.

19-CV-606 (JMF)

ORDER

-----X

By letter filed December 23, 2019, *see* ECF No. 46, the Court has been advised that the parties in this action, brought pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, have reached a settlement in principle. Under the FLSA, an employer who violates the requirement that overtime wages be paid must pay both the unpaid overtime compensation and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. *See id.* § 216(b). Any settlement — including any proposed attorney’s fee award — must be scrutinized by the Court to ensure that it is fair. *See Cheeks v. Freeport Pancake House, Inc.*, 796 F.3d 199 (2d Cir. 2015) (holding that “stipulated dismissals settling FLSA claims with prejudice require the approval of the district court or the DOL to take effect”); *Wolinsky v. Scholastic, Inc.*, 900 F. Supp. 2d 332, 335-36 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (identifying factors a court may consider in evaluating the fairness and reasonableness of a proposed FLSA settlement and the reasonableness of a proposed attorney’s fee award).

The parties are reminded that, now that they have reached a settlement, they have the option to consent to proceed for all purposes before the assigned Magistrate Judge (the appropriate form for which is available at <https://www.nysd.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/AO-3.pdf>), in which case the assigned Magistrate Judge would decide whether to approve the settlement. In the event that all parties consent to proceed before the assigned Magistrate Judge for that purpose, they should email a fully executed version of the consent form to Furman_NYSDChambers@nysd.uscourts.gov on or before January 20, 2020.

In addition, the parties are advised that the Court will not approve any settlement agreement containing any of the following provisions:

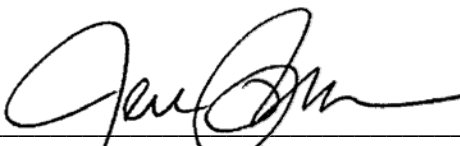
- a confidentiality provision, unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to the case, sufficient to overcome the common law right of access to judicial documents. *See id.* at 337-41 (explaining the common law right of public access as it relates to settlement agreements in FLSA cases); *see also Sanz v. Johnny Utah 51 LLC*, No. 14-CV-4380 (JMF), 2015 WL 1808935, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 20, 2015);
- a release or waiver provision that releases or waives claims that have not accrued or claims unrelated to wage-and-hour matters, unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to this case, justifying such a broad release. *See, e.g., Lopez v. Nights of Cabiria, LLC*, 96 F. Supp. 3d 170, 181 (S.D.N.Y. 2015); or
- a clause that bars a plaintiff from making negative statements about a defendant unless it includes a carve-out for truthful statements about a plaintiff's experience in litigating his case, or unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to this case, justifying a non-disparagement clause without such a carve-out. *See, e.g., Zapata v. Bedoya*, No. 14-CV-4114, 2016 WL 4991594, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 13, 2016).

In the event that the settlement agreement does contain any of these provisions, the parties' joint letter should also indicate whether the parties (1) would adhere to the settlement in the event the Court is prepared to approve all but the provision(s) (in which case, the Court would, absent good cause, docket both the parties' joint letter and the settlement agreement itself — notwithstanding any confidentiality provision) or (2) would abandon the settlement and continue to litigate this action in the event the Court does not approve the provision(s).

The pretrial conference scheduled for January 8, 2020, *see* ECF No. 37, along with all pending deadlines in this case, are adjourned *sine die* pending the submission of a settlement stipulation for the Court's review and approval.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 3, 2020
New York, New York



JESSE M. FURMAN
United States District Judge